

NASTINE AT KALIHU STATION

A most interesting and important series of experiments is to be undertaken at the Kalihū receiving station next week. Under the direction of the Board of Health, physicians of the board and Dr. Walter Brinckerhoff will begin the use of the Nastine serum on several patients.

The Nastine serum is the product, and the result, of the long-continued experiments of Prof. Dr. Deycke, Pasha Director, and Senior Physician Reschad Bey, of the Imperial Ottoman Hospital and Medical School, Constantinople. One of these men is a German and the other is a Turk. These two men worked for two years in following up their clinical and bacteriological study of leprosy, with the result of separating a distinct substance which they call Nastine and which they define as a bacterial, crystallizable and neutral fat (ester of glycerine). Their investigations resulted in developing a method of utilizing this Nastine in a preparation which they call Nastine B, by injections into the subcutaneous fatty tissue, with the results, when conducted according to the method and limitations which they impose, invariably followed by retrogression of the leprosy symptoms.

They do not call their method and material a cure, but an immunizing treatment, but because of the peculiarities of leprosy immunization after the appearance of the disease, which in most diseases would be useless, may be effective, and thus amount to a cure.

The Board of Health has had under consideration for a long time an effort to secure some of the material for this treatment. Dr. Brinckerhoff when he returned from the East lately brought a quantity with him and treatment with it is to begin next week, a number of patients having given their consent to a trial of it in their persons.

It was because of this that Dr. Goodhue was called from the Leper Settlement. It was desired to consult him in the matter, because of his very wide experience before the experiments and treatment were undertaken. The discoverers of Nastine and its results, both bacteriologically and chemically, in an essay of much length, which in translations or abridgements has been published in almost every language of Europe.

NEW RANK FOR FIGHTING BOB

WASHINGTON, October 23.—A new rank in the American navy, vice admiral, may be created for Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans before he takes the great white fleet around the Horn. The big fleet will be the greatest that ever sailed under one command.

In making the trip around South America Rear Admiral Evans will come in contact with vice admirals, who will outrank him if the new title is not created for him. Congress is more amenable on this subject than formerly, and it is hoped that it will pass the bill. An argument in favor of creating this rank for Rear Admiral Evans is his splendid record.

The only man who commands a larger fleet than the one which Evans will have is Lord Charles Beresford, who is an admiral.

THE WORRIED WOMEN.

They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overladen woman rest as much as possible; and, above all, place at her command a bottle of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION a true and sure remedy for the ills and malades of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of homes. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Nutrition, Low Vitality, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Scrofula, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. At chemists

QUESTION UP TO JUDGE DOLE

The "Mormon question" is now squarely before Judge Dole in the Kekaua case. It came up by reason of a question asked by Judge Perry of the witness Kekuku. It was argued for nearly an hour pro and con and was taken under advisement at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to be decided Monday morning, to which time further hearing of the case was continued.

Some of the women who have given quite pointed testimony as to the relations between George and Amia, the dramatic personae of the episodes under investigation, occupied the witness stand until about half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Kekuku took the stand. Kekuku is a Hawaiian in middle life, and deputy tax assessor and collector for the district of Koolauloa.

Speaking through Interpreter Hopkins, he said that he had known both George and Amia for a very long time. He remembered a meeting at the Mormon church at Lāie in July of last year at which the relations of George and Amia had been discussed. George and Amia were both there. In addition there were four elders, or kahuna-pule, and eight or nine kumu, or teachers. Having got this far, J. J. Dunne asked what was said about the relations of George and Amia.

To this Judge Perry objected and insisted either that Dunne should further question the witness as to the character and capacity in which those there were present, or should allow him at that point to cross-examine the witness on this point. Dunne said he would do it. He then began a series of questions intended to bring out the distinction between the elders, or, as the witness said they were called, leaders, and the teachers; between the kahuna-pule and the kumu. The object was to prove by the witness that the elders, alone, the leaders or kahuna-pule had clerical functions and powers, and that the kumu or teachers did not; and hence that whatever was said at that meeting was not a communication between a clergyman, or clergyman, and penitents, and hence under the statute a privileged communication, but was a communication in the presence of clergyman and others, and hence could not be privileged under the statute.

The examination of Kekuku on this point was long drawn out. He seemed intelligent and well informed as to the rules and polity of his own church, but it did not seem easy to make clear to him the distinctions as between clerical and lay functions on which his testimony was sought. Dunne asked him if kumu could perform the marriage ceremony, and he said no one could without a license from the Territory. It was in vain that Dunne sought to find out from him whether the church would authorize kumu, teachers, to perform the marriage ceremony even if they were licensed, by the Territory. Finally Col. Sam Parker, one of the jurors, helped out by finding out who among the Mormons were authorized to perform the marriage ceremony and then finding that they were all leaders or elders, kahuna-pule, and not teachers, or kumu, or, as the witness describing their duties had spoken of them, "police-men."

In the end Dunne got from the witness that though teachers or kumu might be present at a church council where penitents were before them, yet it was the elders alone who could grant absolution. It was the elders and not the teachers who could perform baptism, administer the communion, and take part in the laying on of hands. On the basis of this testimony Dunne claimed that he had a right to inquire as to what was said at that meeting as to the relations between George Kekaua and the defendant and Amia, as he claimed he had shown that whatever was said was not a confidence between a clergyman and penitent, but was stated in the presence of others than clergyman.

Judge Perry insisted, however, that he had the right to cross-examine the witness on this matter and Judge Dole granted the permission. He sought to show by the witness that though the teachers might not have all the ministerial functions of elders they had some of them and were in fact clergyman of the Mormon church. Finally he asked the witness if he and the others did not consider that the proceedings of that meeting were confidential, a part of their religious observances, and duties, and as such not to be disclosed elsewhere.

To this question J. J. Dunne objected. He insisted that the proceedings were privileged only if the statute made them so, and not because those taking part in them thought they were. On this objection the two sides argued for the remainder of the afternoon. Dunne insisted that the evidence had made it clear that at this meeting there were two classes of persons present, clergyman and others, and that it could not be contended that the communications under these conditions were privileged any more than it could be contended that a communication made by a client to his attorney in the presence and hearing of several others who were not lawyers was privileged; or that if a penitent in the Roman Church should make confession to a priest in the presence of several others who were not priests, that this was a privileged communication.

On the other hand Judge Perry argued that the provision of the law is that: "No clergyman of any church or religious denomination shall, without the consent of the person making the confession, divulge in any action, suit or proceeding, whether civil or criminal, any confession made to him in his professional character according to the uses of the church or religious denomination to which he belongs." Hence the question of what are the uses of this particular religious denomination is material and the understanding of those belonging to the religious denomination, and practicing its usages, is the best evidence of what those usages are.

Judge Dole will render his decision on the question Monday.

AUG. DREIER TO HIMSELF, LTD.

August Dreier who incorporated himself the other day, has now filed for record a number of documents conveying parcels of his property to himself as incorporated. The consideration in most cases is \$1.

By one document he assigned twenty-one mortgages of various amounts aggregating nearly \$85,000. The list of mortgagors is interesting.

By another conveyance the Cyclo-mere and other Kewalo property is transferred by way of lease for forty-nine years, at a rental for the term of \$1.

A deed conveys the Oahu Ice & Electric Company, horses, wagons and ice tanks, to August Dreier, Limited.

Another conveyance filed for record yesterday is from Helen S. Judd, by trustees, to the minor children of the late C. L. Carter. It is made to carry out the decree of the Circuit Court disposing of their interest in the estate of their paternal grandmother.

A lease from the trustees of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate to the Pearl City Fruit Company conveys an area of about 2 acres in Panihakea valley, Wahiawa, for a term of twenty-one years, at an annual rental of \$100 for the first ten years, and of \$200 a year for the remaining portion of the term.

The land is conveyed for the site of a dam and reservoir, the dam being already built. The right is also given to develop and conserve water in the Panihakea valley above the dam and to pipe it to the cannery.

By a distressing fatality yesterday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Douse were bereaved of a bright and active son of five years. The little fellow was playing at his home on Tenth avenue, Palolo, three blocks from Waiālae road, and in climbing upon a stone wall to get beans from a vine dislodged a stone weighing 200 or 300 pounds, which knocked him to the ground and fell upon his chest.

He was able to get up, nobody else having seen the accident, and walk into the house. As it was seen he was severely hurt at the least, his father was sent for. The child was just able to cry for ice water. Dr. Wayson being called by telephone saw that the little fellow was in a bad way and had him conveyed to the Queen's Hospital, where he died at 5 o'clock, or just four hours after the accident. The doctor gave the opinion that death was caused by an internal rupture, as no ribs or other bones had been broken.

Announcement of the funeral will be found elsewhere.

Every little while this fact is forced to a man's attention; that a great deal goes on he never hears of until the explosion comes.

YOUNG DOCTOR BINGHAM'S SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR

Under the heading, "In Bolívar's Steps—Hazardous Experiences of Hiram Bingham, '98, in Tour of South America Preparing for Yale Lecture-ship," the Yale Alumni Weekly of October 23 contains the following narrative of the past summer's adventure of Hiram Bingham III., who is known in his native Honolulu:

Hiram Bingham, '98, M.A., Ph.D., who begins his work on the Yale Faculty this year as Lecturer on South American Geography and History, is recently returned from a six months' tour of exploration in South America. On November 17, 1906, he left New York City and, after some preliminary exploration on Crab Island near Porto Rico, sailed to Caracas, Venezuela, where he was joined by Dr. Hamilton Rice, Harvard, '98, P.R.G.S. The two men organized the expedition here and started during the month of December to cross the continent. Their chief object was to trace the footsteps of General Bolívar, the Washington of South America, from whom the country Bolivia takes its name, and obtain accurate topographical data in connection with the life of General Bolívar and the romantic wars of independence of the South American Republics.

In 1819 General Bolívar made the march across Venezuela and Colombia, in which not half the original party and not one of the pack animals reached the destination. Dr. Bingham's expedition made a little better record. Starting with six men and the same number of pack mules, and expecting to reach Bogotá, the capital of Colombia, in sixty days, they finished their 1900 miles march after four months of the most difficult and dangerous travel with all of the men and one pack mule surviving. The first important place of work done by Dr. Bingham on the tour was an accurate survey of the battle fields of Carabobo, twenty miles south of Valencia, where, in 1829, occurred the greatest battle in the history of Venezuela.

In speaking of the trip Dr. Bingham gives interesting accounts of some of his experiences and adventures. "Crossing Venezuela," he says, "we saw the ruined cities on the Western edge of the great Llanos. There were wrecked houses of the famous Spanish grandees showing how prosperous the country was in the old times. Reaching the Colombian boundary line, on February 17, we were held up by the Venezuelan officials. Although we had American passports and an order from the Venezuelan government at Caracas directing the local authorities not to hinder us, these officials were convinced that our intention was spying rather than exploring and that our bags contained not scientific instruments and impediments but ammunition and firearms. The head of the district sent word that we must surrender our arms. This we refused to

THE ARCHIVES TO BE PRINTED

It is the plan of the Board of Commissioners of Public Archives to have the great body of the archives printed and bound in suitably sized volumes for exchange with other similar institutions and in order to make the archives available to all to whom they would be of value. It is not expected that the printing of all the archives will be done at once, or even within a year or two. It is to be done as funds are available and as the archives are more thoroughly studied and the index completed so that discrimination in the order of publication can be exercised.

It is desirable, however, before any of the archives are printed that the whole subject be thoroughly considered, so that a size of page and volume and a general style of publication can be adopted now, that will be suitable for the entire body of the archives, so that the publication, no matter how long a time shall be consumed in doing it, shall be uniform in size, style and binding. For this reason a committee was appointed at the meeting of the board held yesterday afternoon, consisting of Dr. W. D. Alexander and George R. Carter, to consider this subject fully and adopt an appropriate size and style. It was suggested to the committee that the publication of the archives should begin with the records of the Privy Council. These contain an immense amount of historical matter, and are in many ways the most valuable part of the archives.

George R. Carter was appointed a committee of one to consult with the Kiloahana Art League in regard to a suitable monument or memorial tablet to mark the spot in Lahaina where the first constitution of Hawaii was promulgated. The idea of such a memorial originated with the Kiloahana Art League.

Other matters transacted by the board at yesterday's meeting were of a routine character.

FAKE CANVASSEER AT WORK.

A Hawaiian has been industriously working the Makiki district for the past day or so, appealing for charity. He is supposed to be Kolopapele, the Hawaiian who circulated a subscription list a short time ago in aid of a fictitious church and congregation and who served a jail sentence for gross cheat. He was recently discharged from jail and may be at his old game again.

CHILDREN IN THE HOME.

Small children are always a source of anxiety to parents. Coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough attack the little ones and serious illness results almost before they are aware of it. One trial of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for these troubles will prove its efficiency and give it a place in the home ever after. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

SUPPLIES FOR THE HOSPITAL

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

"The position taken by the trustees of the Queen's Hospital seems to be misunderstood by the public and consequently by the newspapers," said W. H. McInerney yesterday when questioned regarding an item in an afternoon paper.

"The conclusion of the trustees to ask for bids for hospital supplies is not exactly the result of any agitation by Doctor Hodgins and his friends, though his remarks at intervals during the past few months have probably led the people to believe that benefits would follow such action, so we have decided to take it. About a year ago George W. Smith, secretary of the board of trustees, suggested that tenders be called for, as he understood there was a feeling that he was getting too much of the business. No action was taken at that time.

"Going into ancient history," continued Mr. McInerney, "I will say that the statement that all of the instruments for the hospital were bought through Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., is not correct. Three different firms on the mainland were communicated with relative to the supplies of this character and bids were received from each. They were ordered by the trustees direct. The only connection Mr. Smith had with the transaction was attending to the correspondence as secretary to the board. We do not furnish supplies of any character simply because some one of the drug firms here carries them, we provide exactly what is specified by the physicians and would not dare do any thing else. One article used in surgical operations is in my mind at this moment and I wish to say that there are four different makes of it, as much alike as two peas, as far as the layman is concerned, but because the doctors differ as to their value we must carry all four kinds. Benson, Smith & Co. have the agency for several articles used in the hospital and those things have to be bought there, naturally, the same as if your company held the agency for a certain make of paper in general use; other dealers would have to buy from you.

"For twelve years Mr. Smith has been secretary for the hospital and he gets no compensation for the duties he performs and this fact may inspire the belief that he has an advantage over other drug firms. This is not so, for there is a supervision over the prices by the superintendent as well as the board of trustees. This brings to mind the reason for this firm having a semblance of a monopoly on the hospital trade. In the beginning it was found that there would have to be, on an average, about seven or eight thousand dollars' worth of supplies for the use of the surgeons and physicians and general hospital purposes, and it was not considered good business for the hospital to tie up that amount of money in drugs, bandages and surgeon's requisites. The question as to the advisability of asking bids came up and they were called for. It was found that some of the articles had to be bought from the local agents, who happened to be Benson, Smith & Co., and after that experience the trustees decided that it would be as well to buy direct, under certain restrictions as to quality and price, from the persons from whom the other druggists had to buy. The question was argued something like this: If we call for bids we shall expect that the dealers can supply us as we require. That will mean that each of the drug firms in the city will have to lay in a stock. All of them could not get the award and some of them would find themselves at the end of the competition with a stock of drugs, etc., on hand which, in the natural order of events, would go stale and could not be used here. We have had under consideration the plan of procuring the drug firms here with a list of articles used during a previous year and asking them to bid on the same quantity for a year, to begin at a date six months following the call for tenders. In time I believe this plan will be adopted, but it may follow that some one will get stuff he cannot dispose of if he is underbid."

MUKING IT ESIER FOR THE ROOKIES

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Acting Secretary Oliver of the War Department has determined upon reforms in the army in order to make the service more attractive for the enlisted men.

An order was issued today by General Oliver providing that the soldiers shall receive his first razor, tooth brush, soap and similar articles without cost to him, but that thereafter he must keep his toilet kit supplied. The average enlistments are about 20,000 men, but it is estimated that the change will cost the government only about \$50,000 a year.

Another reform will provide that the daily gymnastics shall be thirty minutes instead of an hour, and that the time shall be fixed other than immediately following drill duty. The weekly marches have been ordered dispensed with, and hereafter the men will take their "hikes" once a month only. General Oliver intends also to limit the character of work that must be done around army posts by enlisted men.

When the S. S. Nevada left San Francisco, on October 31, the American ship Arthur Sewall, now 220 days out of Philadelphia for Seattle with coal for the navy, 5000 tons, was quoted at 50 per cent. reinsurance.

Wounds and Skin Diseases cured by "THE HOUSEHOLD SURGEON"

Druggists refund money if DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL fails.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis, U. S. of A.

ARGUMENT IN LOWRIE CASE

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Judge Robinson spent the whole day yesterday listening to argument in the Lowrie case. The primary matter before the court was the motion of the plaintiff, Lowrie, for leave to file an amended complaint, in which it is proposed to leave out the women members of the Castle family as defendants, and make J. P. Cooke, Wallace M. Alexander and the S. N. Castle Estate parties.

On behalf of the defendants there was filed a motion requiring the plaintiff to more specifically state his cause of action and in connection with it there was filed a transcript of the stenographer's notes of an examination of W. J. Lowrie had on an order in the Massachusetts court where the same case is pending, requiring a more specific statement of his cause of action.

In the early part of the forenoon Judge Silliman moved to strike these papers from the files, and after some argument the motion was granted. To this decision the defendants strongly objected, representing that they had not been fully heard. Thereupon Judge Robinson vacated the order striking from the files, and there was more argument on the subject including a deluge of affidavits. D. L. Withington and Robbins Anderson filed affidavits alleging that the papers were filed with Judge Silliman's consent, and quoting the words he used in giving his consent, as they alleged. Judge Silliman filed an affidavit in which he claimed that the transcript and order was a first draft, uncorrected, and that there were corrections and modifications of both order and testimony which did not appear in this transcript.

The argument during the day was at times pretty warm and sometimes argumentum ad hominem. But the day closed with a few exchanges of pleasant and apparent good feeling.

The case will be taken up at 9:10 Monday morning with the whole day for it, and it is understood on all hands that there is to be argument both on the plaintiff's motion for leave to file an amended complaint, and on his motion to strike from the files the transcript of the examination of Lowrie in the Massachusetts case.

INVENTORY FILED.

An inventory of the estate of the late Mary T. Castle was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. The entire property left by the deceased, it is stated, is a cash balance of \$75,000 with the S. N. Castle Estate, \$139,36 in the First National Bank, \$664 in the Bank of Hawaii, and a note for \$100.

A SAD AWAKENING.

Marie Louis in a libel for divorce against Joseph Louis says they were married June 25, 1907, but that because of Joseph's attempts to shoot her, his threats against her life, and other cruelties, she left him September 20. She wants to get shut of him.

HENDRY HAS THE MONEY.

Marshal Hendry received \$7300 of Uncle Sam's good money by the Nevada yesterday, so that all grand jurors and all other jurors can now get their pay. There was a time for a few days when there was not money enough on hand to pay what was due jurors. But there is now.

BRECKONS MAKES CHARGES AGAINST STRAUS

Mrs. L. Vierra, lately indicted with one Ramos for violation of the Edmunds Act, has made complaint to United States District Attorney Breckons that she had paid Leon Straus, an attorney, \$61 to procure a divorce for her, so that she might marry Ramos, but that he had done nothing. Breckons presented the matter to Judge Dole yesterday morning, and Straus was sent for and finally found and brought into court. Judge Dole appointed W. R. Castle and E. M. Watson a committee to investigate the matter.

Straus claims that the money was paid him to defend the man and woman on the Edmunds Act charge, and that he had done so. Ramos getting a sentence of three months on the reef, while other men sentenced for the same offense at the same time got four months, and the case against the woman had been non-prossed. Breckons somewhat sharply asserted that the nol. pros. was entered not because of Straus, or even of the woman, but because of the three months' old babe the woman had.

The woman who makes the charge has every appearance of being miserably poor.

HARRIMAN'S MANAO CONCERNING CRISIS

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—"We passed through a trying time. We have seen the stucco front of character flake away and disappear. We have seen false structures crumble. It has been a great illumination, and the lesson is that the sturdy methods of the forefathers are the best; the pursuit of aims chimerical. It is a bitter lesson, and my heart goes out to those who have suffered, but good will come of it."

This was the way in which E. H. Harriman expressed himself in talking in his office with a reporter about the recent financial crisis. He added: "I think the storm has cleared. I have seen many of them; recovery is a matter of conjecture, so far as time is concerned, but it always works out eventually. I think the time is not far distant when we shall look back on this present stormy season, consider the price of gilt-edged securities, and then wonder why we did not pawn our watch chains and buy stocks."